519

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, October 31, 1795. Number

List of Letters remaining in

the Post-Office, Greensburgh, October

18, 1795.

ARCHIBALD Boyd, Huntington township; Mr. Bernoudy, mouth of George's creek; William Boyd, Unity, William Boyd, esq. Fayette; James and John Bell, Donegal; James Boal, near Greensburgh; William and Thomas Barran, care of the Revd. John Pierron; Jacob Bennet, Fayette; Wm. Clark, Blacklick; James Chambers, Derry township; Andrew Campbell, storekeeper; James Culberson, care of Jasnes Cavit; John Cochran, care of William Findley, esq. David Clark, near Simrall's ferry; James Chrisin, care of Alexander Wright, Jas. Crawford, Mount Pleasant; James Donoly, Derry township; Thomas Dunlap, care of Rev. Mr. Porter; Thomas Dunlap, care of Rev. Mr. Power; Ezekiel Dye, near Simrall's ferry; Martha Dean, care of Col. Campbell; John Duff, Brush creek; Alexander Dunbar, care of Col. Smith; James Dugan, Donegal, Jesse Evans, Fayette; James English, care of Wm. Jack, esq. Casper Easly, near Greensburgh; Elizabeth Foard, care of James Trubell; William Frame, Salem township; Hugh Finley, Albert Gallatin, esq. Fayette; Adam Gallagher, Fayette; George Graham, Forks of Yough; John Guthrie, esq. John Guthrie, Beaver run; James Gilmor & Robt. M'Curdy, Ligonier Valley; Andrew Gwyn, Sinclair Gibson, George Graham, care of Mr. M'Clelland; John Hume, care of Jos. Cook, esq. Hugh Henderson, care of Wm. Jack, esq. Robt. Harper, Long run; Eleanor Hays, care of George Baird, esq. Robert Henry, Hempfield township; Hawkins Defrance, near M'Kee's ferry; David Henry, care of Richard Williams, esq. William Hanna, Ligonier Valley; James Hays, near Greensburgh; Archibald Jamieson, care of Revd. John Jamieson; Rev. John Jamieson, David Leland, James Johnson, James Kennedy, Ligonier; Doctor John Kerfly, Canonsburg; John Lindsey, care of John Kirkpatrick; Hugh Lormer, care of John Buchanan, Andrew Loan, care of George Baird; Francis Little, care of Wm. Finley, esq. James Linn, care of widow Dunlap; John M'Casky, Budd's ferry; Jeremiah M'Murray Murray's mill; Thomas M'Ilree, Robert Murdock, John Morrow, Irishtown; Samuel Moorhead, Isaac Moorland, care of William Finley, esq. James M'Cutcheon, care of Rev. Mr. Porter; Robert M'Kown, care of Mrs. Painter; Charles Murray, Jacob's creek settlement; Archibald M'Cullough, care of John M'Cullough; Jacob Miller, care of Jacob Painter, esq. Patrick M'Vaha, care of John Carithers; James Mahen, care of Joseph Cook, esq. William Murray, Jacob's creek settlement; Alexander M'Murray, care of George Reltoy; Alexander M'Donald, care of Wm. Todd, esq. Francis M'Lee, care of James Foster; Major Denny M'Clure, near Greensburgh; Alexander Moorhead, Armstrong township; Peter M'Kee, care of Mr. Henderson; William M'Mullen, care of J. Finley, esq. George and Jennet M'Cleland, care of Mr. Kirkpatrick; Robert M'Closky, Hugh Moor, Donegal; Alexander M'Kee, Derry township; Robert Magee, care of W. Finley, esq. Alexander M'Donald, care of Rev. Mr. Power; James M'Cague, James M'Alegort, James M'Comb, care of John Hunter; Peter M'Harg, Ligonier; John M'Cormick, care of Col. Irwin; Andrew M'Causland, care of Charles Campbell, esq. Thomas M'Kee, Fayette; John Nicholson, care of Ezekiel Roddy; Ann Neely, care of John Kirkpatrick, esq. Robert Nichols, at the twelve mile run; John Nesbitt, near Fort Pitt; Martin Overhalt, George Painter, three miles above Greensburgh; Charles Polock, Loyalhannon; Alexander Porter, care of Wm. Finley, esq. George Richey, care of Robert M'Elhenny; Henry Robinson, Turtle creek; Rev. Francis Rogers Frome, Andrew Reed, Peter Reamer, care of Captain Webster; Samuel Smith, John Shields, Elizabeth town; Andrew Speer, care of Doctor Merchant; Thomas Smith, care of George Smith, esq. Patrick Sheridan, Legionier; W. Shaw, David Shearer, near Greensburgh; George Smith, Church Smith, care of John Moore, esq. Mathew Scott, care of David Hicks; James Scott, Earl Sproat, near Greensburgh; Joseph Simpson, care of John Irwin; Jacob Shaw, Ligonier Valley; Samuel Trevor, Connelsville; James Vance, James Walker, near Hannastown; Jane Warnock, Milford township; John Wray, care of Rev. Mr. Porter; Samuel Wray, Joseph Worthington, near Union town; John Wright, esq. Robert White, care of James Foster; John Whiley, care of Richard Williams, esquire, Edward White, Huntington township; Woods, care of Mr. Cowan; John Walker, care of George Baird, esq. John Young.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living on Brush creek, near Greensburgh, in May last, a brindled COW with white spots, mangled mark on the near ear, a small bell, chain bell collar. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EDWARD WARNOCK.

Westmoreland county,
October 14, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Pittsburgh, on the week of the September Court last, a dark brown HORSE, about 8 years old, branded under the mane and on the near shoulder with a heart, he has had the fistula, from which he is marked. Any person securing him and informing me shall have the above reward. JAMES MORRISON.

Union Town, Fayette county,
October 10 1795.

ALL those who have DEEDS in the Recorder's Office for Allegheny County, are requested to take them away on or before the first of November next, as they are an incumbrance in the Office.

SAMUEL JONES, Recorder.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1795.

BREWERY.

THE *subscribers having purchased the BREWERY at the Point, in Pittsburgh, wish to inform the public in general that they intend carrying on the Brewing Business, as extensively as the situation of the country will permit. Farmers who choose to raise Barley, may depend upon having the price of Five Shillings per bushel, which we now give at the Brewery. A quantity of Summer Barley for seed, will be given out to those who may think proper to sow the ensuing Spring, and the above mentioned price insured.*

SMITH & SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Fort Franklin on the evening of the first of October, inst. THOMAS MALLON, a soldier of my detachment, aged 28 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair, fair complexion, large blue eyes; had on when he went away a pair of woollen overalls, a short blue jacket calico shirt, and small round hat; also took with him sundry sorts of cloathing, particularly a new pair of fustian overalls and scarlet waistcoat, also a sorrell Horse, saddle and bridle, the property of Ensign Rosecrantz. Any person apprehending the said deserter and bringing him to Fort Franklin, or securing him in any jail so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN HETH, Capt. 3d S.
L. Com. Fort Franklin.

October 11, 1795.

FOR SALE.

TWO patented tracts of unimproved Land of 400 acres each, situate in Westmoreland county, on Crooked creek, about 6 miles up the creek from Green's station: these lands are of the first rate, bounded on the creek, and on one of the tracts is a choice mill seat. Also, a patented tract of 337 acres, on Puckety creek, not far from Robert Hall's, Esq. Also a patented tract of 280 acres, on Crow's run, 18 miles below Pittsburgh, near the Ohio. For terms apply to the subscriber at No. 145, Chesnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, where he keeps an Office for buying and selling Real and Personal Estates, Bank Stock, certificates of every kind, does business by powers of attorney, in the Land Office, and in all public offices for demands of officers and soldiers in the late army in the war with Great Britain.

ALEXANDER POWER.

October 3, 1795 9t.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The following is a full and accurate translation of the Report made by Henri Lariviere, August 6; it gives an excellent description of the PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE.

HE said. "I come in the name of the united committees of public safety, of general welfare, and of legislation, to propose a law which the assertion of principles, and the general interest, objects which should ever be inseparable, inforce it on us as a duty, to submit to your examination; but previous to our reading that law, your committee are of opinion, that it is expected to preface it by a few reflections to which the discussion has given rise.

"Representatives of the people, you are well aware, that if the revolution has destroyed a variety of abuses, it has also given birth to many others.

"The benefits we derive from it, are far from being unmixed and sincere.—With upright and courageous men, thieves and cowards are united; and while the former so vigorously attacked the old system of things, in order to substitute in its place, a more perfect one, the latter endeavored to annihilate it, only that they might create a worse, under the cover and protection of which, they might invade every property, and seize on every office.

"But notwithstanding the enormous difference that existed between the one and the other, all seemed to be united and confounded under the same point of view; all were equally clamourous against the government, which they were eager to destroy: on all sides, the safety of the country was the cause or the pretext of the engines put in motion; and so complete was the blindness of the people, under the influence of this strange confusion, that they took for their best friend, not the true patriot who suggested to them the wisest measures, but the hypocrite republicans who hurried them into the most extravagent excesses.

"Aristocrats, properly so called, soon availed themselves of this error of the people. They wielded it as a weapon, to calumniate their most zealous defenders; and the latter who at first supposed themselves to have but one kind of enemy, had soon to struggle against two factions, with whom were united the ignorant visionary, and extravagant patriot, who little imagined they abetted such a cause.

"This chaos and confusion thickened every day, from the accession of private resentment, and petty interests of individuals; denunciatory vengeance publicly attacked, as enemies of the revolution, every person from whom it wished to be delivered; with frontless audacity, it usurped the sacred name of love of the people. And horrible to tell, the people have more than once immolated at its shrine, their most sincere and generous supporters!

"It was thus, that the people, deserted by some, and deceived by others; pillaged on one side, and misguided on the other; perplexed by what features to discover their true friends (but few alas, in number) and too faithful to gain their confidence; the people I say, gave full reins to their natural impatience, and resolved to act only from their own impulse.

"Such was the disposition of the public mind, when a society (the Jacobins) composed of stirring, turbulent, and for the greater part profligate men, assumed a power, and impressed an awe by its long continuance, and by the kind of agreement that seemed to exist between its principles and its members.

"The leaders of this faction did not fail to perceive, that the moment was arrived, largely and powerfully to instil the poison of their doctrine. The public was soon deluded with the most abominable libel; apostles of plunder and assassination spread their infernal missionaries even into the peaceful dwellings of the country. The tocsin of villainy rung on all sides. The voice of the national representation was soon stifled and suppressed, and the springs of public morality were every where polluted. Oh! accomplished villains, 'twas this atchieved your blackest triumph; this was the deepest wound you inflicted; this is the wound the most difficult to heal.

"By so rapid and gigantic a progress did this system of profligacy accomplish its purpose. The rod of tyranny dropped into their hands, and with it they struck down all that could oppose them; but the national convention was more particular the object of their attack. They knew it to be a body at the same time both powerful and weak, composed of wicked and of virtuous citizens' for some time it opposed an effectual resistance to its enemies, in this respect the formidable, as the most of them were members of that assembly. It was, fore no mighty task to infringe an aut of which they constituted a part, and they had besides reduced to nought, b jecting it to the yoke of a tyrannical m pality, over which they exercised an lute dominion. But in this did not the great secret of their strength; for they laboured to dissolve the national sentation, they were sure to find anx in the enemies of liberty. Let us, said they, the most spotless characters convention; let us proscribe them; and we shall collect against them every spec counter-revolutionary agents.

"Oh! 31st of May, O day for ever Thou wert the execrable fruit of these nal conspiracies! What pencil can paint gulph of evils into which thou hast plu my country. More than a hundred sentatives of the people thrown into pr proscribed or murdered, without so as being heard; an immense multitu attrocious villains erected into supreme es of the lives of citizens; the whole fa France covered with scaffolds and ba Thousands of victims, without distinctio age or sex, deluging with their inno blood the pavement of the public squ entire communes delivered a prey to des tive flames; our rivers choaked, and l ing in their course from the heap of co which almost prevented them from flow numerous armies led to be butchered b norant and murderous generals; our tiers invaded; the enemy at our gat Such, such was the lamentable, the h spectacle exhibited by a nation, once most refined, the most generous, the humane, in the civilized world.

"By what means was it then possible to change and to deprive its nature? Re sentatives of the people, I have already you, that it was by a flagitious att principles and morals; it was by publi the journals of the Marats and the Hebe it was by raising alters to villains, and ing profligacy in the pantheon; but all it was by precluding men, from the sacred and most delightful of their du the offering up their homage to the au of nature.

"Nay, what do I say, was not the thor of nature himself disavowed? For do less, the tyrants deeply felt, they could reconcile their profligacy with a Provide But the 9th Thermidor dawned upon and Providence was vindicated.

"Let my lips hail thee, O day! for e memorable, in which was broken the ch of so many disastrous events! May the re lection of thee for ever obliterate the bla the melancholy days that preceded thee, gladden every heart with the soothing pr pect of a brighter futurity.

"But in proportion as the national co vention regained its empire and its dignit the public misery was gradually mitigate the prisons were soon opened, and the cha that shackled innocence, were broken; of all the scaffolds that gloomed over t face of the republic, there remained no but for justly convicted guilt. Terror b gan to disappear, and confidence to reviv justice was now the order of the day; an its presence gave to every thing the aspect security. From that moment we have u interruptedly moved on from prosperity t prosperity. Have not our intrepid soldie retaken, under the empire of laws, the fo tresses they had lost under the lash of tyra ny? Has not a single campaign been mo than sufficient to exterminate the enemy fro our territories, and even to enable us to i vade theirs; powers, that before had swor our destruction, do not they now solicit ou alliance! And have we not ratified withi these walls the honorable treaties that unit us to Prussia, to Holland and to Spain? S true is it that justice and virtue are the sure arms which a nation can employ for its glo and its happiness.

"Whence does it come to pass, that w already seem weary of following these une ring guides, for what purpose do certain me urge every endeavor in order to make yo deviate from this glorious path? Their mo tives are no secret; it is because they se themselves baffled in their attempts to re establish their horrid tyranny, that they la bour to eclipse the sun of justice, in order t secure congenial darkness for themselves an their accomplices, at the moment whe peace and the constitution, shall at lengt enable the people to appreciate the true me rits of those who have served them.

"Yes, there are men who dread the revi val of order, and of the laws, and who tram ple at the names of peace and constitution These are the very men who have pursuing pillaged, and ruined the fortunes of the pub lic. These are the very men, who, as ingra

POETRY.

THE OLD SHEPHERD'S DOG.

BY PETER PINDER, ESQ.

The old shepherd's dog, like his master was grey,
His teeth all departed, and feeble his tongue;
Where'er Corin went, he was followed by Tray,
Thro' happy through life did they hobble along.

As fatigu'd on the grass the shepherd would lie,
To take a nap in the sun—'midst his slumbers so sweet,
His faithful companion crawled constantly nigh,
And rest'd his head on his lap, or lay down at his feet.

When winter was heard on the hill and the plain,
And torrents descended, and cold was the wind;
Corin went forth 'mid the tempest and rain,
Tray scorn'd to be left in the chimney behind.

Beneath in the straw Tray made his last bed;
His vain against death, is the stoutest endeavour,
Poor Corin's hand he rear'd up his weak head,
Then fell back, clos'd his eyes, and ah! clos'd them for ever!

Long after Tray did the shepherd remain,
Nor off o'er his grave with true sorrow would bend,
And when dying, thus feebly was heard the poor swain,
"O bury me, neighbours, beside my old friend!"

ANECDOTE.

A certain lady celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments, being lately in company with the Turkish Ambassador, asked him if a plurality of wives was tolerated in his country, while an Englishman was only allowed to have one. "Because, madam, we the Englishmen find all those charms and merits in you *alone*, which we have on a chance of finding in *several*.

STRAYED *into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in Franklin township, Fayette county, near the Broad Ford on Youghiogeny, on the night of the 22d inst. a dark brown Mare, shod before, 14 hands and an half high, 4 years old next spring, some white spots on her back, supposed to be occasioned by the saddle, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

JOSEPH MINTEER.

April 23, 1795.

STRAYED *to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Fayette county, Wharton township, the 11th of May last, a dark sorrel HORSE about 14 hands and an half high, a natural pacer, about 15 years old, a small star in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.*

JOHN ANDERSON.

September 30, 1795.

FOR SALE.

THE Plantation on which Conrad Winbiddle, deceased, lived, situate about 9 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny river; it contains 113 acres and allowance; there is on the premises a good dwelling house, a tanyard in good repair, an orchard of good trees, and sundry other improvements. For terms apply to

ELIZABETH WINBIDDLE, Executrix
JACOB NIGLEY, Executor.

October 6, 1795.

N. B. All persons having accounts with Conrad Winbiddle, deceased, are desired to bring them forward for settlement before the 1st of January next, to the subscribers.—Cash and Hides will be taken in exchange for timber.

On the OHIO,

FORTY MILES BELOW PITTSBURGH,

THE *subscriber has for sale, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Flour, Whiskey, &c. at the lowest prices. Corn at 2/6 per bushel, Chopped Rye at 2/6, Oats at 2/3, and Bran at 7d. Ship Stuff per hundred pounds.*

Those emigrating down the river may depend on being supplied with the necessary Stores, by applying at the Store on the Bank.

JOHN BEVER.

Logstown, 12th May, 1795 6m

HEMP, wanted.

A generous price will be given for good clean HEMP, by Col. JOHN IRWIN, Second Street, near Redoubt alley.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1795.

N. B. Ropes of all kinds made and sold as above.

Wanted, as Apprentices, two active boys.

Edmund Milne & Co.

No. 84, Arch-street, corner of Third-street, PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY *inform their friends and the public, that they have just opened for Sale, at their* wholesale *and* retail *Store, a large and general assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens variegated, morocco, silk, kidskin, stuff and leather SHOES, SLIPPERS and SANDALS, of every colour, size and pattern; together with boots, bootees, Gentlemens neatest spring-heeled, patent and other shoes, morocco and leather slippers, mens and boys neat and coarse shoes, and childrens shoes of every colour and size: where storekeepers and others may be supplied with the above on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms, and the smallest favor shall be acknowledged and thankfully received.*

May 1, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from Hibernia, near Morgan Town, in Virginia, on the evening of the 20th inst. a Negro Man named TOM, very black, well set, large feet, long visage, lisps in his talk. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges.*

MATHIAS HITE.

September 30, 1795.

THE *subscriber respectfully acquaints the public, that he has just received, and has for Sale on low terms, a neat and general assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, and GROCERIES, of the latest importation. He has likewise a quantity of DRUGS and MEDICINE of superior quality,*

JOHN MEARS.

Elim, South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, September 30, 1795.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, store and tavern-keeper in the town of Pittsburgh, by bond, note, or book account, to come and make payment on or before the third day of November next—in case of neglect every person so indebted may be assured that their bonds, notes and book accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery, as no further indulgence will be given.*

PATRICK MURPHY.

October 8, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward

STOLEN *out of the pasture of the subscriber living in the Forks of Yough, in the night of the 1st instant, a bright bay HORSE, 7 or 8 years old, about 15 hands high, trots and canters, has a star in his forehead, and blind of the right eye. Whoever secures said Horse and Thief, so that the owner may get the Horse, and the Thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the Horse only, and all reasonable charges if brought home.*

SAMUEL WILSON.

Westmoreland County, Sept. 25, 1795.

AN EVENING SCHOOL *will be opened by the subscriber on the 5th instant. Hours of attendance from six to nine. Tuition 12/6 per quarter; per month 5/.*

JOHN HARGY.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1795.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN my house at Bower-Hill, on Chartiers creek, which was attacked, plundered & burnt by the rioters on Thursday evening the 17th of July, 1794, were 4611 dollars and 60 cents, funded debt of the United States, in my own name, in two certificates, viz. No. 775 for 3631 dollars 21 cents, 6 per cents, and No. 603 for 980 dollars 43 cents This is to caution the public, least they may be offered for sale with forged powers or conveyance; interest is stopped at the bank, and every legal measure taken to prevent imposition. If they have fallen into the hands of an honest man, he can return them to me in Pittsburgh.

JOHN NEVILL.

October 2, 1795.

STOP THIEF!
FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 14th instant, out of the subscriber's pasture, in Frederick county, near Frederick-town, Maryland; *a dark bay MARE*, three-quarters blooded, about seven years old, fifteen or sixteen hands high, not branded or docked, a lump on one of her hind feet above the hoof, on which no hair grows, occasioned by a cut, a natural trotter.—Whoever secures the THIEF and MARE, so that the Thief be brought to justice, and the subscriber receive his Mare, shall be entitled to the above REWARD, or one half thereof for the Mare only.

JOHN RAMSBERGH.

Frederick-town, August 19, 1795.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on the 8th of July last, out of the inclosure of the subscriber, living near the Dutch meet-house, in German township, Fayette county, a bright bay HORSE, 15 hands high, well made, 9 years old, branded on the near shoulder with C. and on the buttock H. when he trots he swings his tail from one side to the other, is much marked with the saddle, thin neck, large head, a star in his forehead, his mane cut. Whoever delivers said horse to the subscriber shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JOHN STOUGH.

September 15, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber on Thursday the 10th inst. a black Mare, about 14 years old and about 14 hands high, has had the fistula, blind of the right eye, no brand perceivable, shod round. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take hea away.

DANIEL SWISEY.

Sept. 12, 1795.

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND of about Three Thousand Acres, late the property of General Washington, lying on Miller's Run, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, of an excellent quality, rich, level, well timbered and well watered, with a suitable proportion of Meadow Ground, will be sold by the subscriber, living in the town of Washington. There are thirteen Farms cleared and cultivated on the Land; and to accommodate purchasers it will be divided into small tracts.

The subscriber will also sell some Lands in Ohio county, Virginia.

MATTHEW RITCHIE.

Washington, August 26th, 1795. 3m

Came to the plantation of

the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the 5th inst. a dark bay Mare, about 7 or 8 years old, nearly 14 hands high, trots and canters, low carriage, no brands nor saddle marks, hind feet white, a blaze in her face, old shoes on her fore feet. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS LAPSLEY.

September 10, 1795.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN *out of the pasture of the subscriber living at West-Liberty, Ohio county, on the night of the 25th of August last, a likely HORSE rising 5 years old, near 15 hands high, a dark Bay, with a star in his forehead, a long switch tail, a natural trotter. Whoever apprehends and secures said horse and thief shall have the above reward if the thief be prosecuted to conviction, or Four Dollars for the horse only, with reasonable expences if brought home, paid by*

Sept. 2, 1795. JAMES HUGHS

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living on Robinson's run, near 'squire Ewing's mill, on the 13th of August last, a brown and white spotted COW, about 10 or 11 years old. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. WILLIAM ALGEO.

Allegheny county, Sept. 10, 1795.

THE *subscriber has for Sale a TRACT of LAND, containing 250 acres, situate in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, on the head waters of Turtle an Puckety creeks, 7 miles from the Allegheny river, 17 from Pittsburgh, and 14 from Greensburgh; there is a small improvement on the land, and it lays in a good settlement convenient to several grist and saw mills. An indisputable title will be given, and credit for a part of the purchase money if required. Any person inclining to purchase may see the land and know the terms by applying to Michael Rough, Esq. adioining the premises, or the subscriber near Jacob's creek.*

Sept. 1, 1795. PHILIP STUDIBAKER.

THOMAS [illegible]

No. 177, Market-Street

BEGS *leave by this means to inform his friends and Traders in the counties of Pennsylvania, and Virginia, that he has just received from England, in all the present assortment of HARDWARE, SADLERY, equal to any in Philadelphia, and which he will sell on very moderate terms.*

He has just received in the [illegible]

1200 pieces of printed [illegible]
150 pieces of assorted cloths
150 pieces of assorted [illegible]
100 pair of rose blankets
60 pieces striped nankeens, and
6 boxes of white Dutch linens.

ALSO,

70 boxes assorted tin
4 cases of shot guns, rifles, and pistols
250 mill saws
150 cross cut ditto.

August 1, 1795.

WELLS & MORRIS,

Have a general Assortment of

HARD-WARE,

Which they will sell WHOLESALE, *on the most reasonable terms, at their Store in Market-street, Philadelphia, No. 135.*

Consisting of the following ARTICLES:

ANVILS *with horns and holes*	*Tongs & shovels, with brass & steel tops*
Ditto without do. do.	*Brass & steel chimney hooks*
Bick irons	*Bellows*
Bright standing vises	*Butchers' cleavers and steels*
Black do. do.	*Candlesticks, japanned iron and brass*
Small hand do.	*Snuffers, iron, brass, japanned, steel and gilt metal*
Bench do.	*Knitting pins, wires and steel*
Files 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, inches, coarse and fine assorted	*Sheep shears*
	Taylors' do.
	Large & small scissors
Rasps of different kind	*Razors*
Carpenters' hammers, hatchets, broad axes adzes and rules	*Snuff & tobacco box an extensive and beautiful assortment*
Shoemakers hammers, pincers & knives	*Cork screws large & small*
Awl blades,	*Iron, brass and tin [illegible]*
Shoe tacks	*Scale beams, large & small*
Socket and firmer chissels from 1-8 to 2 1-2 inches	*Do. with brass scale*
	Steelyards
Gouges ditto	*Bed castors and cups*
Single, double & tooth plain irons from 1 1-2 to 3 1-2 inches	*Brass nails*
	Drawer handles
Compasses, brass and iron	*Desk and drawer furniture in setts*
Masons' bricklayers' & plaisterers trowels	*Screw knobs and ring*
	Curtain ditto
Nails 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d	*Escutcheons*
	Cloak pins and hooks
Brads, sprigs & tacks	*Tea table locks*
Glue	*Sash screws*
Screw and barrel augers	*Bell cranks*
Spike & nail gimblets	*Knives and forks*
Spoke shaves	*Pen knives and all other kinds of do.*
Hand, pannel, tennon, dove-tail, sash, compass, cross-cut and mill saws	*Curry combs*
	Staples and plates
	Saddlers' tacks
Saw setts	*Ditto pinchers*
Iron squares	*Bridle bits plated and common*
Pincers assorted	*Mens and womens stirrups bitts*
Coopers adzes, bowels, axes & jointers	*Girth and straining web*
Tanners' curriers' & skinners' knives	*Powder tryers*
Hinges, brass & iron of all kinds	*Spurs, plated and silvered*
Stock locks of all sizes	*Bed screws*
Thumb latches	*Wood do. of all sizes*
Locks for parlours, closets, desks, drawers, chests, boxes, clocks, bags, &c.	*Shoe and knee buckles*
	A large assortment of bench & other planes
Square do. with rings & knobs	*Pewter spoons*
Bolts, flat, round & crooked, brass and iron	*Gun locks*
	Chest handles
Screw plates	*Window glass in cases and half boxes*
Nut crackers	*A large assortment of buckles and tips, covered and fancy*
Turn screws	
Shovels and spades	
Coffee mills	*Do. do. of brass, iron and tips, plated and setts*
Mouse & rat traps	
Iron chains	*Patent medicines with directions*
Cart & waggon boxes	*Japanned tea, sugar, slop and pint mugs*
German scythes	
Straw knives	*Do. do.*
Frying pans	*Leathers*
Iron pots & kettles	*Watch chains and keys*
Iron and patent tea kettles	
Brass cocks assorted	
Gridirons	
Chafing dishes	
Fire dogs	

Besides a variety of other Articles

August 22, 1795.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street. Subscriptions at Fifteen Shillings per Annum. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully re[illegible]

...They also [illegible] to that part of the river ad... [illegible]. The government of ... [illegible] great satisfaction at ... the British.

... have established a telegraphic ... Portsmouth. Some experiments ... made with it, and it is expected ... will be enabled to hold a correspondence between London and Portsmouth ... Our neighbours we see seize ... [illegible], except those which ... ments in government.

... and that the English have made ... [illegible], and that the Dutch ... them.

Pittsburgh, October 31.

To the Inhabitant of Allegheny County.

SIR,

I HAVE always observed, that no man is ... fearer against calumny than the slanderer, and those who are most licentious themselves, are the most to listen to things injurious to their neighbours; such characters are sure to carry the crimes of their friends in sight, while they throw their own behind them.

If you had that friendship for me which you affect to have, you would have called upon me as such—but your littleness of soul will not admit of your coming into the light, otherwise you would have signed your name to your midnight performance. But in order to satisfy the few who might be beguiled by your serpent-like tongue, I have obtained and annexed the following deposition, and let the impartial public judge between you and me, and I take my leave of you, wishing you better employment than low scribbling, if your talents will admit of it.

SAMUEL EWALT.

Personally appeared before me, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Allegheny, James Ryan, who being duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith, that on the 13th inst. at the General Election, that Samuel Ewalt, was charged with changing and destroying tickets of the deponents, which is absolutely false and without foundation.

his
JAMES ‡ RYAN,
mark.

Sworn and subscribed before me,
October 28, 1795.
JOHN JOHNSTON.

The deponent is the person whom my friend had in contemplation to support his charge against me.—See Pittsburgh Gazette of 24th of October, 1795.

On Female Reputation.

BRIGHTER than polished silver, more valuable than the gold of Ophir, more precious than the pearl in the sea, than the diamond in the bowels of the earth, or all the shining treasure of the mines of Potosi, is *Reputation* of a woman.

As the time that is past is gone forever; as the word that escapeth thy lips returneth not again; so is the good name of a woman when it goeth from her.

Art thou beautiful as the morning? Art though comely as the radiance of noon? Do strangers speak thy praise, and thy acquaintance pour their encomiums on thee; yet thy way is a narrow path, from which if thou strayest, thou wilt never more find it out; thy praises will be turned into revilings, and thy encomiums into keen reproach.

Art thou placed on an eminence among the daughters of women? Dost thou sit at the head of the board? Do crouds of admirers bow down before thee with reverence; yet thou sitest on a slender pinnacle, from which the sudden breath of indiscretion, or the strong blast of envy, may cast thee down; so shall thy fall be as that of a falling meteor; thou shalt be dispised in the dust, & gazed on high no more.

Would'st thou preserve this jewel of an high prize; let not the boaster nor the professed betrayor come nigh thine house.

Be not frequent in the walks, nor in the thronged parts of the city, nor in the high places of the theatre.

Encourage not a train of admirers, lest their envy and jealousy of each other cast an odium on thy coduct.

As the way of a man on the ridge of an house, so is the fame of a woman among a crowd of admirers; but the coquette is light of heart, and danceth along; no wonder therefore she falleth

Yet effect not to despise mankind; for the prude loseth her good name by the means she taketh to preserve it.

As a man on the brow of a precipice, who surveyeth the depth below, till his head swimmeth, and he is gone; so is a woman who too securely boasteth of her reputation.

Keep the appearance of evil at a distance; for the shew of a crime may be as fatal to thy reputation as the reality of a transgression.

Sport not with thy good name, nor run it heedlessly into danger; for the consciousness of thine own innocence will not protect thee from reproach.

"WHERE have you got [illegible] old Bacon face?" [illegible] a Counsellor [illegible] at the late Cumberland Assizes—"why," answered the farmer, "I am thinking that my bacon face and your *calf's head* would make a good dish."

☞ The Printer finding it impossible for him to print an ALMANAC this season, engaged a Printer in Philadelphia to supply him.—He was in hopes of receiving them before this time, but owing to the difficulty in procuring carriages they have been delayed—he is now informed that they are on the way, and will be here in ten days. Merchants and others may be supplied at *three shillings* per dozen, and they will be retailed at a moderate price.

The Almanac contains as much interesting matter, and is as well printed as any other in the United States.

MARY M'CORMICK,

MILLINER.

ACQUAINTS *the inhabitants of of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that she has removed from Carlisle and has commenced business at the house of Mr. Adam Funk, where she makes Bonnets, Caps, Calashes, Cloaks, Shades, and all kinds of head dresses in the neatest and most fashionable manner.*

Pittsburgh, October 28, 1795.

Whereas Robert Wallace, of *Lancaster county, did about the beginning of July last leave at the tavern of the subscriber, a grey waggon HORSE, promising to take him away in four weeks, or less, from the time of leaving him, this is therefore to desire the said Robert Wallace to take away the said Horse before Saturday the 21st day of November next, otherwise the said Horse will be sold on that day at public vendue to pay the charges of keeping him.*

JOSEPH EVERLY.

North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, 31st October, 1795.

Whereas a certain John Regan, *of Westmoreland county, whom I never saw to my knowledge, has either through mistake, or malicious falsehood, reported, that I personally told him that I had taken notes on the conduct of Major John Power, at Braddock's Field, in the late whiskey business, in order to make testimony against him; the said report is a falsity, and I hope it may be considered as such until the said Regan, or any other man, shall step forward and make the contrary appear.*

JOHN PATTERSON.

Washington township, Fayette county, October 22, 1795.

Broke into the inclosure of *the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, near Elizabeth town, on the 4th of May last, a Sorrel HORSE, 14 hands and an half high, paces and trots, her fore feet shod, some saddle marks, and supposed to be 15 or 16 years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.*

ADAM MEANS.

October 12, 1795.

Taken up in the Ohio river *opposite Hamilton's Island, some time last summer, a Pine CANOE, about 35 feet long. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and her away.*

JOHN ELLIOT, junior.

Hamilton's Island, October 27, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the *subscriber, living in Westmoreland county, near Mr. Cavit's mill, on the first day of July last, one brown coloured COW, with some white in her face, the near ear cropt; also one black HEIFER, with a white face, no ear mark; one other black HEIFER with the near ear cropt. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.*

JAMES CLARK.

October 20, 1795.

Whereas I assigned to Francis Beelen and George Anstutz, *a note on Francis Hamilton for £ 153 0 4 for certain performances on their part; and whereas they have not complied with their agreement with me, I forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I have stopped the payment of it.*

WILLIAM AMBERSON.

October 25, 1795.

WANTED,

A LAD *of good character from 14 to 18 years of age, an Apprentic to the Weaving business. The subscriber will teach Diaper and Double Coverlid Weaving, in its various figures, and also plain. Any lad who may have insight in plain weaving, and desirous to learn the other branches, will meet with encouragement upon generous terms. Apply to the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county.*

ROBERT M'CARTNEY.

October 2, 1795.

N. B. The subscriber will give encouragement to a single man to attend his Farm, on the shares in the spring.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, living on Street's run,

A VALUABLE *Tract of Land, six miles from Pittsburgh, containing 234 acres, there is on the premises a grist and saw mills, with other improvements, a young bearing orchard, a quantity of good meadow under good fence. Any person desirous of knowing the terms may apply to the subscriber on the premises.*

JOHN SMALL.

October 20, 1795.

Came to the plantation of *the subscriber living on Grant's Hill, near Pittsburgh, a chestnut coloured HORSE, about 14 or 15 hands high, a large star in his forehead, and large spots of white on his near shoulder, his off hind foot white, badly foundered. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.*

MARGARET DUNCAN.

October 24, 1795.

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND of about Three Thousand Acres, late the property of General Washington, lying on Miller's Run, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, of an excellent quality, rich, level, well timbered and well watered, with a suitable proportion of Meadow Ground, will be sold by the subscriber, living in the town of Washington. There are thirteen Farms cleared and cultivated on the Land; and to accommodate purchasers it will be divided into small tracts.

The subscriber will also sell some Lands in Ohio county, Virginia.

MATTHEW RITCHIE.

Washington, August 26th, 1795. 3m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN my house at Bower-Hill, on Chartiers creek, which was attacked, plundered & burnt by the rioters on Thursday evening the 17th of July, 1794, were 4611 dollars and 60 cents, funded debt of the United States, in my own name, in two certificates, viz. No. 775 for 3831 dollars 21 cents, 6 per cents, and No. 603 for 980 dollars 43 cents This is to caution the public, least they may be offered for sale with forged powers or conveyance; interest is stopped at the bank, and every legal measure taken to prevent imposition. If they have fallen into the hands of an honest man, he can return them to me in Pittsburgh.

JOHN NEVILL.

October 2, 1795.

THE *subscriber respectfully acquaints the public, that he has just received, and had for Sale on low terms, a neat and general assortment of seasonable* DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, *and* GROCERIES, *of the latest importation. He has likewise a quantity of* DRUGS *and* MEDICINE *of superior quality,*

JOHN MEARS.

Elin, South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, September 30, 1795.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, store and tavern-keeper in the town of Pittsburgh, by bond, note, or book account, to come and make payment on or before the third day of November next—in case of neglect every person so indebted may be assured that their bonds, notes and book accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery, as no further indulgence will be given.*

PATRICK MURPHY.

October 8, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward

STOLEN *out of the pasture of the subscriber living in the Forks of Yough, in the night of the 1st instant, a bright bay HORSE, 7 or 8 years old, about 15 hands high, trots and canters, has a star in his forehead, and blind of the right eye. Whoever secures said Horse and Thief, so that the owner may get the Horse, and the Thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the Horse only, and all reasonable charges if brought home.*

SAMUEL WILSON.

Westmoreland County, Sept. 25, 1795.

AN EVENING SCHOOL *will be opened by the subscriber on the 5th instant. Hours of attendance from six to nine. Tuition 12/6 per quarter; per month 5/.*

JOHN HARGY.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1795.

By Yesterday's MAIL.

BOSTON, October 15.

Captain Fairchilds, arrived yesterday from Rochelle, which place he left the 5th of September; at that time it was currently believed that peace had taken place between the French Republic and the emperor of Germany—this was not officially communicated, but was supposed to be the fact.

It was also currently reported and believed at Rochelle that the English had declared war against Spain.

Captain Fairchild informs, that the day after he left Rochelle the citizens were to assemble to decide on the constitution city was in considerable confusion—and difference of opinion on the merit constitution was evident—Many establishment of the constitution introduce the maximum again.—The which had been fighting against drawn from that quarter, and ordered coast of Britanny, to encounter the C who were still numerous: He saw men of those armies pass, through for the place of their destination.—were rumours circulating, of a peace the Emperor and the Germanic Emp but no talk of a peace with the English.

NEW-YORK, *October 21.*

The last accounts from Ireland dawning hope, that the day of retribut not far distant in that oppressed co The defenders are more numerous and during than ever: and appear to want leader to demolish the ancient system ranny and superstition in that unfo country. These defenders have been dered as mere desperadoes, driven treme wretchedness and want to acts lence and to pillage and rapine; but systematic proceedings at this time, a conjecture, that they are now und ders; a powerful political engine, however unworthy, may be the means fecting a regeneration of Ireland, and that fine country from the yoke of En and the tyranny of priests.

ALBANY, *October 9.*

The treaty at Fort George has bro without coming to any issue on the b of its meeting. The Indians insisted o claim to an extensive tract of land i state—the real Indian title to which tinguished long before the late war chaims made of the Mohawk Indians considered as sole proprietors of the fai it is but a very few years since the Indi St. Regis even suggested their present The commissioners would not acknow it in any sense, but offered the Indians gratuity three thousand dollars. This refused.

The Indians wrote a letter on the s to the President of the United States the conference ended in perfect good mony. There were about 370 Indians sent.

WHITESTOWN, *Sept. 22.*

As the present time, throughout the of this western country, sickness and prevail beyond what has ever before experienced since its first settlement. a family escapes; and numbers of the milies labour under the affliction of a ful disease. The diseases most preva are, the lake (or Genesee) fever; the mittant fever, and the ague and fever.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 25.*

Last Sunday evening arrived the bri ry and Elizabeth, Capt. Maffet, from racoa—who informs that the negroes had revolted, but were soon suppressed the interference of the marines, &c. on two Dutch Frigates which lay in port, by the inhabitants: 300 of the former killed and taken, together with their ringleaders, previous to his sailing. He that all was tranquil, and good order fectly restored in that island before he l

On the 2d ultimo, a Spanish 74 gun from La Vera Cruz, bound to Cadiz, ped at the Havannah to get a supply of ter; it was said she had 8,000,000 dollars board; she proceeded on her voyage on 6th; all vessels were prevented from ling for several days after her departure.

The ship Hannah, Captain Lake, of from Philadelphia to the Isle of France, east away there and totally lost.

By a letter, dated Cayenne, Sept. 7th learn; that the flotilla dispatched France for that colony arrived there a bout the end of July, with several rich zes, and with BILLAUD VARENNES COLLOT D'HERBOIS, on board.—The being sick was coffined, though not r ously in the hospital of the fort; the had an apartment prepared in the colle the ci-devant Jesuits. In our next we give further interesting particulars from quarter.

CINCINNATI, *October 16.*

We learn, by the latest accounts Greenville, that General Wayne had se a few days ago on an excursion to visit out-posts, and probably to build new as he took with him the cavalry, light fantry and rifle companies, and chief of artificers.

Pittsburgh, October 31

We hear from Yorktown, that Stewart and —— Wright, who were ch ed with being guilty of high treason, in late insurrection, have been acquitted.

*** Persons holding Tickets in the Ca Lottery of the State of Pennsylvania, m see a list of the prizes and blanks by app ing at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

...bers of the revolutionary committees, have exercised the most horrible inquisition among their fellow citizens, and dragged the loads of victims to the scaffolds of Robespierre.—These are the very men, whose hands are still reeking with the blood, and loaded with the spoil of the unhappy victims whom they slaughtered in their butcheries of September.

"Such are the monsters who, nevertheless, find persons to defend them; for is it not defending them to make their cause and that of true patriots the same. But what is a patriot? And what strange idea do you attach to this appellation, oh! false and hypocritical men! He is a patriot, who follows an useful profession; a man who is a good father, a good husband, a good son, a good friend, a man who respects, who loves the laws, and is ready to obey them. But what relation is there between a citizen of this stamp, and the villains I have just pointed out?—None. Why then do you confound them?

"I know well, that among the arrested, in consequence of the deplorable transactions of Prairial, there are many men who have been misled; but you who demonstrate so strongly against that error inseparable from circumstances, tell me, are they in reality misguided patriots, who have been the first objects of your solicitude? No; and far from having been afflicted at their imprisonment, you ought to disregard it; well persuaded, that opportunities may always be taken to consummate the most salutary measures, and by that means to rescue from the tribunals, those who are really guilty.

"But I ask you further, what are then the reasons so powerful which create your uneasiness and your cries? Do you fear that an arrest may be, as in other times, the certain forerunner of death? If that alarms you, shew me that one innocent person has suffered since the national convention has been free and complete; tell me if we did not even exhaust all the formalities of trial in the proceedings for convicting the culpable against whom all France exclaimed. I will only mention to you, Carrier and Ponque Theville, and their infamous accomplices. And is it after this that you excite alarms respecting the fate of the prisoners? Ah! assure yourselves the time of assassination is past, and we wish to hear no more of it.—And you, energetic and pure patriots of 1789, you who laid the first foundations of liberty, do not listen to those vile hypocrites who wish to make a common cause with you; avoid with horror such a monstrous alliance, and never lose sight of the national convention, which can no more separate itself from you, than from its existence.

"But it is to you, representatives of the people, that it belongs to fix the public opinion, and to give it the true direction; it is you who first ought to be on your guard against the snares with which the perfidious do not cease to surround you: expose the insignificance of those ambitious triflers, who think all is lost when their vanity is wounded—strike boldly once for all, those crafty accusers who wish to lead you from your true interest: recollect how many misfortunes have been produced by the magic of words, and what horrible advantage Robespierre and his companions drew from the fears of federalism, which they infused into the minds of the people, and by that means diverted the public attention from their plots and conspiracies against liberty. Disperse all that revolutionary rubbish of which the fight alone slackens the progress of the revolution itself; be firm, be just, be thoroughly just, and the republic can never perish.

"Above all, beware, lest after six years of perils and toils, amidst the blaze of the most brilliant victories; at the moment that you are singing treaties of peace with one hand, and the constitution with the other; beware, I say, of endeavoring at a counter-revolution, which is evidently impracticable, and which is aimed at only those, who now become clamourous, because they are sensible they are hovering on the very verge of destruction. And, indeed, what confidence would you have the nation to repose in a government which you would hang on so slender a consideration? Is it prudent to cling to objects which we are on the eve of losing? No: Be not deceived, uncertainty in politics are the sure road to destruction. Let us rather turn our attention and our indignation to the dilapidations both of public and of private property; to calumniators, false witnesses, abettors of tyranny, assassins; in a word, to all those who are backward to acknowledge either principles or laws. For it is a disregard of principles that sooner or later opens a door to despotism and slavery; it is a disregard of principles that precipitated the downfal of the republics of Athens, and of Sparta, and of Lacedemon, and of Rome; and which plunged into the most abject degradation these renowned people, who but until then commanded the esteem and the admiration of the world. A state that permits principles to be violated, has no longer any principle to support it; and a state that has no fixed object, says Abbe Mably, must necessarily multiply its laws, because it acts only in relation to the circumstances of the moment, and that these circumstances are in continual change and variation. It is a fortunate misfortune, when laws are so far multiplied, that we disdain to acquire a knowledge of them, and when even those guardians of the fidelity of the laws and justice of nations, remain profoundly ignorant of them; it is then that habit and routine usurp that authority which belongs only to the laws; and it is the peculiar characteristic of habit and of routine to have no fixed object but by yielding to the current events, to open a door to acts of the most gigantic injustice.

"And this is precisely what you have unfortunately done the 6th of this month, by decreeing the establishment of a commission nominated from your own body, to determine the fate of the prisoners now in custody. Shall then legislators lay hold of the judicial power! Representatives of the people, I am bold to declare it, in the name of your three committees, that this decree cannot be maintained—for it is tyrannical. Tyranny does not merely betray itself by the spilling of blood, but also by aiming at the power and the opportunity to spill it. To what then, good heavens, should we be reduced, if the same hand which enacts the laws, should also be armed with the sword that is to strike the transgressors? What would become of the liberty, honor, and the life of citizens, if they could be thus trampled on by the caprices of an arbitrary commission, of a commission which would be by so much the more frightful and formidable, from its acknowledging no superior, which in reality would be the fact, since it is to be composed of representatives of the people. Are Robespierre and Couthon the models you would rival and imitate? No! in the very zenith of their all-destroying power, and at the moment every resistance to them was vain, you had not the hardiness to advance such a proposition. What then is it that can sanction so disastrous a measure? Is it the interest of oppressed patriots? No. For never would they have been oppressed if principles had been respected. But what mean these words so hackneyed and so trite? What means the designation of oppressed patriots? Are assassins, thieves, dilapidators? Are extortioners, false witnesses, slanderous denunciators, abettors of despotism, instigators to murder and pillage; are these, indeed oppressed patriots? Are they who oppress, and still continue daily to oppress, real patriots, as well as those who are of an opposite description? Those, truly, are the persons which it is their sole object to persecute. Let us cease then, once for all, to degrade the friends of liberty, by continually confounding them with the most abject of miscreants. Let us cease above all to slander and vilify the tribunals, by imputing to magistrates who direct them, sentiments of revenge derogatory to their character. In all times it is the duty of magistrates to execrate robbers and assassins; and it is now for the first time that persons are found so unblushing as to stigmatize that laudable execration, as arising from suspicion or from fear. The laws, moreover, have provided for every means of defence, which may be urged by a person accused; and undoubtedly, in that respect, our penal code may bid defiance to reproach.

"On the contrary, let us dread, lest this horrid system, which so long a time has propagated desolation among us, should so deeply impress our fellow citizens with fear, that while they prosecute the villains who are the authors of it, they might too frequently substitute impunity for indulgence.

Hasten, therefore, to bring the prisoners before their proper judges, not as malignity has rumoured it, because the sections of Paris request it should be so, but because eternal principles require it: not that I would incline you to shut your ears to the request of citizens; for to follow an advice, is not to obey; nor does it commit our dignity to retract our errors. Will it heaven! that we may soon be enabled to repair them all!"

Lariviere then proposed the following Decree.

The national convention, after having heard the report of its committees of public safety, general security, and legislation, decrees as follows:

Art. 1. The decree of the 6th Thermidor, 24th July 1793, establishing a commission to decide the fate of the prisoners, is repealed.

2. The judges of the peace shall prosecute without delay, in pursuance of the regulations prescribed by the law of the 16th September 1791, every individual who has or shall be hereafter denounced to them, either by the public accusers, the constituted authorities, or by the communes, or sections of the communes, or by any citizen, as guilty of murders, thefts, dilapidations, peculations, bearing false witness, or slanderous denunciations, instigations to murder, plunder, or any other crime or arbitrary act recognizable and punishable by the penal code.

3. Persons accused of the offences set forth in the preceding article, shall by virtue of the warrants issued against them by the judges of the peace, be conducted before the director of the jury of the district in which such offence may have been committed.

4. With respect to persons now actually in confinement, by virtue of the warrants issued by any other authority than the judges of the peace, they shall be conducted without delay before the director of the jury of the district in which they are confined.

5. The director of the jury, shall bring them to trial within the space of twenty-four hours; and if after he has inspected the testimonies relative to their imprisonment, and after having fully examined them, he finds there is cause to indict them before the jury of accusation either for the offences specified in the second article, or for any other offence cognizable and punishable by the penal laws, he shall forthwith draw up their indictment.

6. In case he should doubt there be cause to indict them before the jury of accusation, he shall appeal to the tribunal of the district in the form stated by the law of the 29th of September 1791.

7. The prisoners with regard to whom the tribunal shall have decided that there is no cause for indictment, shall be immediately set at liberty, if he be not indicted for offences cognizable by the tribunal of the police of correction, in which case he shall appear before it.

8. Such prisoners as shall be declared by the jury of accusation to have cause of indictment against them, shall be indicted before the criminal tribunal of the department.

9. They shall, however, be at liberty to choose between this tribunal and those of the two departments adjacent to the place where that tribunals holds its sittings.

10. They shall enjoy that privilege, even in case the criminal tribunal of the department should not be in the same commune where the jury of accusation is held; and they may avail themselves of it pursuant to the regulations prescribed by the 6th article of the second part of the law of the 16th of September 1791.

Foreign Intelligence.

LISBON, *July* 2,

THE Captain of one of our merchant vessels arrived from the Bay of All Saints, in 51 days, says, that 8 French frigates had done very considerable damage on the coast of Africa, and that they had already burnt 38 ships, both English, Dutch and Portuguese, who were concerned in the Slave-Trade. They took the merchandise and people from the vessels, set the negroes at liberty, and then burnt the vessels.

LEGHORN, *August* 9.

A French Corsair has taken the Sardinian Packet, with letters for Turin and all Italy, and also a great quantity of cash. The contents have been forwarded to Paris, and the vessel to Capraja.

HAGUE, *August* 5.

On the 2d inst. their High Mightinesses having been extraordinarily convened, the President, Pyttes, made the following speech to them:—

"*High and Mighty Lords,*

"Since the happy Revolution that has taken place in this country, we have often been forced to hold an extraordinary sitting, in order to present reports which were far from being agreeable, and filled our hearts with pain. Now, however, High and Mighty Lords, the object for which I have assembled you, is to make you partakers of the joy which I feel. It is on this day that I have the happiness to announce to you, that Peace has been signed between the French Republic and the King of Spain, and that our dear country is comprised in it.

"It is on this day that I have the happiness to announce to you, that our brethren the French have gained a compleat victory over the English and Chouans, and that the insidious English Minister has again failed in the attempt to impose a Government upon France. I congratulate you, High and mighty Lords—An extraordinary Courier, who arrived this morning from Paris, has brought these details. May the reading of them take from the enemies of our liberty and independence even the idea of being able to injure us in the exercise of our liberty; and may it infuse into your hearts, as it does into mine, the persuasion that the days of slavery are passed, and that the days of permanent liberty are arrived."

It has been determined in the Assembly of the States General, that for the future, only such shall be appointed for officers who shall have been born in the Republic, and have proofs of their love to freedom and their country.

ROCHFORT, *August* 1,

I am at length arrived in this harbor after a year's cruize, during which I have never set foot on shore. Our cruize was not on a coast of the most agreeable kind. It extended from Senegal to Ambris. We took of English ships 57—Portuguese 13—Spanish 2—Dutch 2—Total 74. All these ships were burnt, after taking out the best part of the cargoes, except four, which we have brought into Rochefort. We took, besides, a town, a fort, and several factories. The names of some of the prizes are, the Havership the Princess Royal, of 22 nine pounders, laden with gum, gold dust, and Elephant's teeth. The Experiment of London, of 20 guns, laden with rum. The Echo, of London, 150 tons, richly laden with dry goods. The Portuguese ship Santa Elizabeth, of 550 tons, richly laden with dry goods. A quantity of gold and silver has also been brought in these prizes.

PARIS, *August* 29.

The republicans of the camp of Marly, without arms, this morning accepted the

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American Intelligence.

EXETER, *October* 6.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Elias Hall, *of this town, to his father, dated Falmouth, (England) the 12th of August, received by Capt. Coffin, arrived in Boston.*

"I have now to advise you of my being captured by an English frigate, just as I was entering the river Boire. She was lying out of Normanteer-Bay, where I had been for the purpose of cutting out a Portuguese gate at anchor, but did not succeed. She soon took me in tow to Quiberon Bay, when to my surprize, I found in possession of the English. They have a number of large frigates, besides their grand fleet, constantly cruising in the bay of Biscay and in Quiberon their haven, where they have about 50 transports, besides a number of American vessels, with provisions, which they had captured for the royalists they brought with them to England, consisting of about ten thousand men, besides the inhabitants who had been permitted to admit of their landing on penalty of being put to the sword. Provisions sufficient for the before mentioned number, a month, with ammunition and cloathing for thirty thousand. On my first anchoring at night, the Royalists had attacked the Republicans, but were repulsed with the loss of 700 killed, 500 wounded, and six pieces of cannon taken. The Republicans being informed by their friends among the Royalists, when they were discharged from the transports, they launched themselves of a dark and showery night, and boarded from the main, to the penitentiary, up to their breasts in water, and cut off the whole quet guard. They then marched directly for the fort, and were mostly safe in before they were discovered to the Republicans, who were masters of all before a gun was fired. When they then commenced the bloody scene, and within the space of four hours, laid upwards of *ten thousand* dead on the spot. The exact number was taken, is unknown. Those who only escaped about 1200 or 1000 on board boats to the shipping. Thus the Republicans have made themselves masters of Quiberon with little trouble, of what cost England not short of *two millions!*"

"We have very alarming accounts of Riots, for want of bread in all parts of the country, and especially in London. The exclamations against Mr. Pitt, for the successes. And I am very certain the morality desire peace."

BOSTON, *October* 9.

Interesting.

So abundant is the harvest in France, so much cheaper are provisions likely to be there, than they are here, that the British agents in this country have received orders to discontinue the purchase and shipping of provisions, and to dispose of any that they have at present been purchased but not shipped.

An actual correspondence has commenced between the king of Great-Britain and the ancient Footing of Ambassador to France, Lord Macartney is appointed to attend king of France, and will be represented at the Court of London by M. de Jancourt.

The British vessels of war which have the blockade of Cadiz